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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863. NUMBER 137.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches from all points of the great extended line of battle from Chattanooga to Richmond sufficiently well indicate activity everywhere, and abundant promise of stirring news at hand. Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga is not idle. Gen. Burnside will not let Longstreet have it all his own way at Knoxville, and Gen. Meade is in readiness to see what the rebel force in his front is made of. It will thunder all 'round the horizon shortly.

In another column we give the argument of C. Beckwith, Esq., in the Wabash Horse Railroad case, in the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Mount Vernon last week.

Rebel dispatches give interesting, and as far as we may trust them, important details from several of the theatres of war. The repulse to our forces in Louisiana will cause some anxiety, meanwhile in former precedents, we prefer to believe the tale exaggerated, and the extent of our disaster, if such there be, overstated.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Dispatches from Charleston, Mobile, and East Tennessee.

Heavy Federal Repulse Reported in Louisiana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23—The Richmond *Whig* of the 23rd has the following:

MISSION RIDGE, Nov. 19.—To Gen. Cooper: Gen Thomas reports a total capture and destruction of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville and capturing 800 prisoners. The Infantry force is close in the rear. S. BRAGG, General.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—The enemy removed his fire on the city this morning at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock p. m., the number of shells thrown was thirteen. The shelling of Fort Sumter has been heavier than usual, with about 400 shells. No guns have been fired. There were no casualties either in the city or fort. The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 20th.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19th.—The enemy has been firing slowly from Battery Gregg upon Sumter, but there is nothing else to say this morning.

SECOND DESPATCH.—The enemy fired eleven shots from Gregg at this city to-day, from 2 p. m to 11 a. m. Damage trifling. Some three or four buildings were struck, and one person was killed. The enemy also fired at Sumter, and formed God men to cross. Gen. Beauregard was in command. Gen. Gregg's brigade, and effected nothing. The firing on Sumter was also without effect. Only a few shots have been fired at the Sullivan Island Battery. No casualties are reported at Sumter or Sullivan's Island.

MOBILE, Nov. 19th.—A letter received from a member of Gen. Green's staff announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana, Gen. Franklin's whole force, except a portion of Gen. Dick Taylor's army, under Gen Green near Alexandria on the 5th and 6th inst., whereon all the Yankee transports were captured, with a loss of their stores and 6,000 prisoners.

Gen. Wrattzel's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Dick Taylor near Cloutierville. The expedition is said to be abandoned a portion of the troops having returned to Fort Hudson and Baton Rouge.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY THE WORK GOES ON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A letter received here to-day from an officer in Gen. Gillmore's army, states, upon the authority of a rebel deserter, that several shots recently thrown into Fort Sumter killed 22 soldiers. Also, in the heart of Charleston, killing several persons, among them an officer of the 3d South Carolina artillery, and striking and firing several dwellings.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—A correspondent of the *Transcript*, writing from Folly Island 18th, says the loss of the rebels in the city and batteries to-fifteen daily. Our casualties a few years ago was fully equal to the rebels, but now that the rebels are behind their batteries are almost, our casualties are rare. Fort Sumter relies in weak silence, not displaying even its usual spirit in reply to our fire. The Fords Monitors and Johnson shoot with no great vigor, and our men easily dodge their shots, and avoid danger. The position we now hold is being thrown up on this and adjacent islands which will shortly command all the navigable channels and give relief to either the army or squadron. Slowly but surely the work goes on.

The War in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, Nov. 20.—Major Gen. Butler arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe.

The Raleigh *Standard* claims that the Conservatives have elected eight of ten members to the State Senate. Three of them who announced themselves in favor of secession by any terms, and who were most severe in their denunciation of the rebel Administration, received the largest vote of the conservative candidates also received a majority of the entire vote.

The capture of seven large steamers which ran the blockade of Wilmington, in one night, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The *Post's* Washington special says that it is raining and the roads are very muddy. Military operations are at a stand still.

The *Post's* Washington letter of the 23d says: Meade will probably move this morning. It is generally believed that he will do so soon. But his army had yesterday and to-day's rest, raising it in fact horseback and in their wagons, and the roads are bad. But the rain storm has not have retarded operations at the front. So it may be to-morrow, or Wednesday, before the Rapidan is crossed.

2 Pimples Worn.—"One out of

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—C. W. Hall, horse contractor for Government, has been found guilty, sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined ten thousand dollars, for defrauding the Government in purchasing horses.

Sale of Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The sales of 5-20s to-day amount to $7,000,000. The organizations assist in all parts of the country. Immense sums of these bonds and subscriptions daily receive the advantages of such organizations.

Propeller Ontario Ashore.

TOLEDO, Nov. 24.—The propeller Ontario of the Northern Transportation line, is ashore on West Sister Island. She was unlajured as the wind has not been.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24.—The steamer Convoy has returned from City Point. Capt. Irving reports having transferred the Government property and the prisoners at and about Richmond satisfactorily into the hands of Commissioner Gold.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The Republican committee have renominated, by acclamation, Hon. F. W. Lincoln for Mayor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA!

The movement of the Army of the Potomac had only progressed as far as preliminary operations of cavalry, when the rain stopped everything, and continued rains still chase delay.

THE PUBLIC EXPENSES.

The War Department's estimates of expenses for the ensuing year is understood to be about $800,000,000. The Navy estimates are under $14,000,000. The total department estimates are likely to be between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

The President to-day received a private despatch from General Grant, stating that he had witnessed the left wing of his army and defeated some advantage over the enemy which he hopes to improve. The rebel stories of heavy operations at Chattanooga is not known to the Administration beyond this.

Governor B. Perley Poore, Minister to Berlin, left for Chicago Saturday.

THE THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Thirteenth cavalry, Col. Hammond Davis, will leave here for Chicago to-morrow or to-morrow.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From Burnside and His Army.

THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—There is nothing additional from Burnside. Canvassing, at last accounts, was still heard.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

There is no use, that I can see, in concealing the fact that some apprehension is entertained here respecting the position of Gen. Burnside. He is at such distance from supplies, or at least, from a region of country from which they can be procured without danger of being cut off by roving bands of the enemy, who may be able to get between him and Cumberland Gap. The attack upon his forces at Lenoir, London and Campbell Station, shows that Longstreet has obtained possession of the East Tennessee Railroad, cutting him off from CHATTANOOGA. Longstreet's forces are set down at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and a force under Bradley & Johnson, on the Virginia side sent from Lee's army, is supposed to be (or about to be co-operating with Longstreet.

The only thing that remains for Gen. Burnside is to defend his present position at Knoxville till relieved and relief must be sent him immediately. The rebel papers had been boasting that a blow would soon be given in that quarter, and they are making good their boast.

[From a Private letter.]

IN CAMP LESLIE, TENN., Nov. 19th, 1863.

About all the 9th corps (Burnside's Potomac boys) are here, with the exception of two regiments in Kentucky, and an independent brigade in the region of the Gap. We shall stay here probably all winter, and an effort will be made to bring in all the straggling portions of the brigade. Our hard work during the winter will probably be what grows out of insufficient food. It is hard for the men now. They get only quarter rations of coffee and sugar, and hardly anything except (poor) flour and fresh beef. A great deal of long lugs has to be done to get along at all.

Thomas' army at the Chickamauga, you know, better supplied by rail from Nashville and Louisville, but we have to draw our supplies from the country we occupy, or bring every pound of it over the mountains from Kentucky. The army trains by way of Cumberland Gap have played out for the season. Very soon, in the natural course of events, the rise in the river will allow boats to bring our supplies up the Cumberland River to Somerset, shortening the land transportation, but still leaving it a work of great difficulty to cart them over the mountains. We fear nothing but loss of supplies, and that seems our only danger.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, IOWA, Nov. 24, 1863.

The official count shows the soldiers' vote of this State for Stone 16,791; for Tuttle, 29,004. Stone's majority on the soldiers' vote, 13,887. This makes the total Union majority for Governor over thirty thousand.

The copperheads will have four members and five Representatives in the next Legislature, which meets in January and elects a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Grimes. The Republicans will have 120 majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, and all attempts of the copperheads, including the lying correspondent of the *Times*, to produce division in the Union ranks will fail. Our population is complicat and harmonious.

The copperhead organ at this place is making agonizing appeals to the faithful to come to the rescue and save it from going under. It hopes that a Republican Legislature may do something for it.

Sheriff Hamilton, of Madison county has been arrested on a charge of accepting a bribe from a horse thief to effect his escape.

The Union League is in a more flourishing condition than ever before, the enemy being much demoralized. The council on the West side have rented one of the finest halls in the city, and pay one years' rent in advance.

Six inches of snow fell here last night. The weather is cold, and operations in pork brisk and extensive; prices from at $4.25 to $5.50 gross, $5.50 to $6.00 net. Several thousand hogs are slaughtered and packed daily. Owing to the shortness of the corn crop farmers are selling early. Business of every kind is active, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, new improvements, are inaugurated and progressing.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD ILL., Nov. 24, 1863.

Last night, after the shooting of Deputy Marshal Morgan, Marshal Keyes proceeded out into the country with a detachment of men and arrested Calvin Kendall and his two sons, John and William Kendall, the two last for resisting Deputy Morgan in his attempts to arrest the deserter Hunt, who shot Morgan. They were brought into town and lodged in the jail, and this morning had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Adams, who bound them over in the sum of $15,000 each, to appear at the January term of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. One Taylor, a noted copperhead, stood their bail. Fifty-two copperheads, who figured in the Scott county mob have been arrested and are now in close confinement by the military authorities. Their opposition has been open, decided treason to the execution of the law by officers duly constituted to execute it, and nothing short of hanging should be the verdict against them. The direct connection between the actors in these outrages and the leading copperheads is marked and positive. The predictions repeatedly made to this effect are now fully confirmed.

Capt. Hicks, Provost Marshal of the Jacksonville district, is here to-night. He informs me that when he left quiet was being restored, and many of the mob had come forward, delivered up their arms and taken the oath. They saw we had them, and that fifty-two had been taken, and they could hold out no longer. So ends the Scott County war.

A grand pigeon shooting match comes off at Champaign City on Thanksgiving day, between Wm. King, of this city, and J. Stanton, of St. Louis, for $1,000. They shoot at twenty-five double and fifty single birds. King gives his opponent twenty-five dead birds in the one hundred. After which a four year old Buffalo will be shot for, the winner to present it to Central Park, N. Y.

Mayor Smith has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to abstain from business on Thanksgiving.

Capt. R. A. Houk brought in a number of recruits from Warren County last night. The average is about seventy a day, and we will never raise the quota at this rate, for on the 5th day of January the draft will commence, and Provost Marshals are now at work preparing lists &c., by order of the Provost Marshal General. Gen. Pugh is in town to-night. The hotels are all crowded.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 24, 1863.

The steamers from below furnish no papers. From an officer of this post, just arrived from Memphis this morning, I learn that as many as forty stores and places of business in that city are closed and under guard and the proprietors in the guard house, for doing business contrary to late orders.

Two barges of hay belonging to the government were burned there on the 21st inst. The work of an incendiary.

The steamer Hawkeye State was fired into by guerillas at Hale's Point on the Mississippi River, as she was passing down on Saturday, the 21st. One was killed. No other damage.

FROM DUBUQUE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Nov. 24, 1863.

Eight inches of snow fell here this morning. The roads were smooth and cold, and to-day all Dubuque is revelling in mid-winter enjoyments.

FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

Brilliant Preliminary Movements on the 23d.

Substantial Advantages Gained.

Various Rumors as to Positions and Movements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President says dispatches from Gen. Grant are favorable, but declines to allow their publication, while operations of which they speak are going on. Official circles claim to have highly favorable news from the West involving a heavy defeat of the rebels, but no particulars are given outside.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—A battle is anticipated between Grant and Bragg to-day.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Chattanooga, Nov. 23d, says: "Deserters last night reported the rebels falling back to Chickamauga station. Their artillery has been withdrawn from our front, and their whole army is apparently in retreat.

A reconnoissance, this afternoon, revealed the enemy, apparently in force, between us and Missionary Ridge. General Wood charging on Orchard Ridge, carried the rifle pits under severe musketry and artillery fire, taking two hundred prisoners.

The constitution makes no provision for the authentication of bills not approved by the Governor, but which are passed over his veto by the two houses after the return of such bills with the Governor's objections thereto; nor for the authentication of the time of such passage, when they are not returned to the house in which they originated within the proper time. And when the signatures of the Governor with words signifying his approval of bills are necessary to make them laws, they are approved by him. It will be noticed that there is no provision in the constitution requiring the Governor to deposit them in the office of the Secretary of State. The inquiry then arises, in what manner are bills passed over the veto of the Governor to be authenticated so that they can be read as evidence of the laws of the State, and be held independent of all statute regulating and prescribing the manner in which such authentication shall be made? The constitution requires that both the two houses of the General Assembly to cause journals of their proceedings to be kept, and to cause said proceedings to be published from time to time, except such parts as may require secrecy, and requires the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, to be entered on the journal of the house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case, the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the next meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said ten days, or be a law.

The only mode in which a quorum of an Assembly can be made to appear, is by the call of the yeas and nays upon the question, and the names recorded and entered on the journals. There is no power in the Governor to compel the attendance of members, either to make a quorum to pass bills over his veto, or to make a quorum to transact any business. Where there is a quorum present, and they refuse to vote, it would seem difficult to give any authentication of the time of such refusal, so that the Senate could not continue its sessions from day to day after the adjournment of the House had taken place.

Under the old constitution, the law provided, [Rev. Stat. of 1845, p. 440.

Sec. 3. Whenever a bill which shall have passed both houses of the General Assembly shall be returned by the council of revision, with objections thereto, by reason whereof the same shall not become a law, the said bill shall be reconsidered by the General Assembly, and if upon such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case, the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the next meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said ten days, or be a law.

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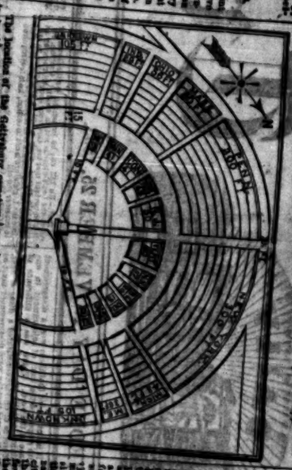
Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

The National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.



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THE REBEL PRESS

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The Central Bureau Proposed to Generals—Another Incident

The Presidential Campaign

Miscellaneous.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS.

DR. C. H. WOODRUFF,

WATER CURE AND HOME,

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF

Miscellaneous.

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THE LADY OF LYONS.

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SIXTH STATE STREET.

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MARRIAGE.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stof-

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

DR. WITFIELD'S

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FILES! PILES!!

Medical Notice.

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EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Staf-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A word

TRUTHS THAT DEFY COM-

DR. C. H. WOODHULL,

PHYSICIAN AND OPERATOR ON CHRONIC

DISEASES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMAS-

CHIEF'S OFFICE

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY

TRANSPORTATION.

BEEF SUPPLIES.

FRESH BEEF

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TRANSPORTATION.

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HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.,

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Impressions of England.

Meeting of Sentiment Changes In England Towards the United States.

A crowded audience assembled in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Thursday night, to welcome Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on his return from Europe, and to hear his narrative of personal experiences in England. Mr. Beecher's entrance upon the stage was the signal for a long outburst of hearty applause, repeated again and again, and greeted the audience now and gave him three cheers.

Rev. Dr. Butts welcomed Mr. Beecher in a few well chosen words, and closed by offering his hand and introducing Mr. Beecher, who spoke for nearly two hours, eloquently and effectively. We give the material parts of his speech:

MR. BEECHER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

I want, shrank, as you know, simply as a private citizen. It was tauntingly asked me in my country to England, why, in the very highland paroxysm of our civil war, I had abandoned the field to go abroad. I did [illegible] now do answer. I forsook the battle-field of my own country because I thought I could do more for her there than any period previous. I was not willing to be a mere cipher in the midst of the [illegible] of the land, and I knew of those who were greater than any period previous, [illegible] NY constituency; but certainly I was willing to be a unit in the constituency of the land, and I thought I could do more for my country by going to England to meet the [illegible] than in almost any other way. [Applause.] I [illegible] with the views or written directions of any one.

I was invited to England by a committee of gentlemen, who, I presume, desired my services in behalf of the Southern Relief Association, and I was also requested to lecture on various subjects. The invitation was extended to me unsolicited. I had no thought of visiting England when I left home. I went to Europe for my health; and since I was there, I thought I would do what I could. I did the best I knew how to do every time, every where. Sometimes I succeeded, sometimes I failed. I have no principles which underlie it; and I have no word, could not have, from none whether I was in the course of policy or of fact, and of history, and of the tendency of things, would accord with yours, or whatever [illegible] I was willing to lay up the whole of conflicting parties, my sanctuary [illegible] segments denied—nor till I landed in New York did I [illegible] and then I learned for the first time that my course had been accepted by my countrymen. [Applause.] But to right I meet you, a citizen among citizens, to [illegible] and affectionately. We give the material parts of his speech:

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1862.

THE CITY.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

A Young Girl Commits Suicide

Developements Before the Coroner's Jury.

Acting Coroner Summerfield held an inquest yesterday which developed more than the usual amount of misery usually attending cases of this kind, and one which affords a fearful picture of depravity, and the conditions of low life as it exists in Chicago, and in view of what is disclosed by the evidence and proceedings of this inquest, it might be asked whether we do not need some police watch in this city as in Patagonia or New Zealand. It is a query worthy of an answer whether there is not as much of crime and vice in the highways and byways, the saloons with their dens quiet or vociferous which stop, A in our principal thoroughfares, and the houses of prostitution which abound every where, as in those foreign lands whither we send Bibles and clothing and money. Who will be the crusader to undertake the task of converting Chicago, and no longer leave the work to such doubtful means of grace as the Courts and the Bridewell?

The victim of this inquest was Maggie McLeve, a withered leaf from the vine of society, known since her seduction and fall as Maggie Lyons, scarce seventeen years of age, with waving brown hair, large full eyes, fair complexion; a handsome girl in spite of the convulsion of dissipation. She was born in New York, of excellent parents, was well brought up, and apparently was making a good start in life. Three or four years since, she came to Chicago to learn the millinery business, her crime acquainted with a workman on the Galena Railroad, by whom, under promise of marrying, she was betrayed, seduced, deserted and left with a child, the whereabouts of which is unknown. She was naturally a girl of fine feelings, sensitive and proud, and to conceal her shame, plunged headlong into vice. She identified herself with a miserable bagnio kept by a woman named Hendrick, where she lived for two years, the queen of the gay. During that time she made dashing display, and was the heroine of many adventures in one of these adventures, when she was heated with wine, she made an attack upon another woman, and was shot twice in her arm, the scars of which were discovered by the Coroner; but she became tired of dissipation was eating out her beauty and her youth, and she developed into a fearful temper, in the exhibition of which she would draw a weapon and use it upon the slightest provocation. She left the woman Herrick's, wandered about from place to place, and finally became the mistress of a bachman with whom she led an easy quiet life, and two weeks ago in an altercation about a trifle with him in the shoulder inflicting a flesh wound, and this brings us up to the time of the inquest.

The inquest was held in the fourth story of a block on West Randolph street near Clinton, in a meanly furnished suite of rooms occupied by one Johnson and his wife, from whom the girl had rented a room, and to whom she was indebted for board. Before the Coroner's jury appeared the deceased occasionally stopped. From the evidence, it appears that the two girls went out to walk on Monday evening. At first they went to Mazeli's saloon, on Wells street, and thence to Gilfillen's saloon at the corner of Clark and Quincy streets, a confectionary and oyster establishment, kept and frequented by persons of this class, and formerly known as the Pontine saloon. After taking a seat at a table she discovered that the latter had disappeared, and she went out and sent for him to come in. He refused, with a rough answer, and she returned to the saloon. She then sat down, to write a note for her and dictated it. It was such a note as the poor creature might have been expected to write—hopeless of the future, and with within before; a miserable showing of guilty love, the weariness of a sin-caused life and the fury of despair.

It was to the effect that she had loved him, and in her extremity had gone back to her former life. He would have nothing more to do with her, and so she was going to die. Her name was Maggie Lyons, and her parents lived in New York at 31 Park street. She hoped that he would bury her decently and that her parents would not be informed. She went to a neighboring drug store and purchased fifty cents worth of laudanum. Gilfillen's wife took her down into the kitchen, mixed the drug and took it in the presence of the cook, the other girl remaining in the saloon. Strangely enough, being a fellow-sufferer. They left the establishment and went over to the Tremont House, by which time she began to grow sleepy, when they turned and went home. They slept together, and during the night she grew sick and vomited freely, and appeared very sleepy. Once she aroused herself when her partner asked her if she should not send for a physician, and replied: "No! I am determined to die, and have nothing to live for since Sally has deserted me." She regularly grew worse. The girl Johnson took her hand and kept her awake until seven o'clock in the morning, and found she held the hand of a corpse. The miserable girl's work was all over, and there was no more pain for her on earth. To-morrow or the next day, she will be in the Potter's field. There she will remain on earth, but not in heaven.

The jury held an inquest, listened to the facts and rendered a verdict in such cases, died by her own hand.

Supper at the Tremont to Col. Bradley, of the 51st Ills.

A supper was given at the Tremont to Colonel Bradley, of the 51st Illinois, last evening, on which occasion a splendid set of colors was presented to the regiment.

The Colonel occupied the head of the table, and directly over his head hung the tattered remains of the noble flag, spoke volumes, and called forth which feeling allusion was made during the evening. The chief ornament of the table was the upper New Madrid fortification, done in sugar. It complied in all the requirements of offence and defence; in the centre was a flag-staff, having a miniature flag on which was inscribed, "New Madrid, March 14, 1862." Farmington, "Iuka," "Corinth," "Iuka," "Stone River," "Met D.

On the removal of cloth an eloquent opening address of welcome and praise to Col. Bradley was made by the Chairman, Norman Williams, Jr., specifically alluding to the flag and saying: "To Col. Bradley, the welcome of Co. D."

The toast was responded to by Chas. H. Gregory, in a most lively and eloquent manner, paying the highest tribute to the gallantry and glorious deeds performed by Col. Bradley and his noble men, concluding—*hold to our Capt. Bradley, hold fast to our flag, and we will keep it for the soldier General Bradley, whom we soon hope to greet.*

Col. Bradley, responded in a few quiet remarks, calmly little credit for himself, but giving all to the noble men of his regiment, and especially in the highest terms of the rank and file, saying they were cool under fire, and always ready for duty, and that the commanders are no where and nothing unless they have good soldiers

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, responded to the *future worthy of her founders, of her history and her defenders.*

Responded to by E. W. Russell

Col. Eastman being called upon, in a few words spoke of the noble record developed into a fearful of the old flag showed the list had rendered our country if it had not been for the bravery of the men sented to the Regiment through Col. Bradley's act of sup-rb colors, one a blue silk ground on which was inscribed, "Second Battalion, Chicago Board of No 10 and Chicagoans," presented by Mr. Ogden, and the other the 51st Illinois Infantry. They were presented in a neat speech, frequently interrupted by applause, and were received by Col. Bradley, in behalf of old Co. D, his own regiment, speaking in most exalted praise of members of his regiment, promising for every star and colors like the next action, carry them through everything and bring them back again.

Taking the cue from the order of the evening, when our reporter left, followed by eloquent remarks expressive of their regard for their old Captain, and by singing with the whole company in which he was engaged.

Convention of War Democrats of the Northwest.

Early in the present month a call was issued for a Convention in this city, to be held on the 20th, (to-day,) to which the War Democrats of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and other North western States were invited. In several States meetings have been held and delegates appointed, many of whom arrived in the city yesterday. A primary meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, and from the tenor of the proceedings there, we predict for the Convention a harmonious and satisfactory session.

We are glad to see among the delegates a number of the most prominent, thorough going advocates of the cause, and those who have been most early at work to aid in the regeneration of the republic. These True Democrats have an important work to perform—not only in expressing to the people of the North-west and the whole world their fealty to the Government, their fatherland love for the Union cause, and their advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war—but to break loose from and entirely ignore all responsibility for the acts of the self-styled Democrats who openly oppose the war, &c., hence sympathize with the rebellion. The public will anxiously await the publication of the proceedings, as at this time the meeting is looked upon as being one of immense importance.

Among the delegates in the city last evening, we observed General John A. McClernand, of Springfield; Charles Stanley, James B. Sly and J. B. McCullough, of Cincinnati; J. W. Taylor, of St. Louis, &c.

The delegation from Chattergoi and Hamilton county is as follows: Jos E Ely, Jos. W. Fitzgerald, Jos. Hutchinson, Jos. Longworth, Thomas F. Ward, J. R. Lody, Dr. Thomas Wright, Dr. J. J. Quinn, Charles Thomas, Charles Mills, Charles Anderson, Thomas Hoffman, Thomas Cook, Peter D. Girard, Jason Wall, John Robertson, Jr., Robert Mitchell, J. Bates, Alexander Farnham, Thomas J. Gallagher, William S. Groesbeck, Samuel Shellabarger, Hinkle Mitchell, Judge H. Willey, C. Oliver, B. G. Hall, A. D. Hilliard, Joseph F. Brunner, Peter Kinney, Joseph Mc-Mahon, A. J. Ryan, Jr., Jos. Ziegler, and Hon. Frederick Conselius, Hugh Keown, James Peat.

THE 55TH REGIMENT.—Col. Lynch of the 55th Regiment Illinois Infantry has arrived in this city with a large recruiting party for his regiment. The headquarters of the regiment will be at No 1, Hoyt's Building on Dearborn between Randolph and Washington streets. Col. Lynch will also establish recruiting rendezvous at Aurora, Bloomington, Springfield and Rigle, at all of which places gentlemen desirous of entering the service of their country will gladly receive the patriotic into the service of Uncle Sam.

Orders have been issued to muster this 5 recruited Irish Regiment and it is expected that it will be ready to leave for the seat of war in a few days. This is a rare chance for persons desirous of giving their services to their country to join an old and tried Regiment.

A BOLD ACT.—One of the ingenious thieves who infest the city, wishing their opportunity to steal, succeeded in stealing $170 from the office of a commission merchant on State street who carelessly went up stairs leaving his office unlocked and unwatched.

AGAINST PATENT RIGHT.—The Galena, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have notified the Inspector that they will hereafter decline to allow the inspecting of High steam, with the patent lamps in their depot, until they are required by ordinance.

ADDITIONAL.—The Board for the Examination of Teachers will meet at the High School on Wells st this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and C. H. Hosmer for 30 pupils. Also P. H. Dunham for a teacher of music, and S. Tolman for the same.

The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society was held in the private residence of Wm. Bross, Esq., 108 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. The meeting was called to order at a large number, consisting of members of the members, patrons and friends of the Society, and a very brilliant company of distinguished and fashionable ladies.

The business of the meeting was opened by Penderal Newberry, who introduced J. Young Scammon, Esq., who read for the annual address a paper upon the history of Banking in the State of Illinois, which we regret we are not at present in a position to lay before our readers. We may say of it, however, that it was a very rapid and luminous sketch of the various genuine and bogus banking operations to which we have been treated from the very commencement of our civilization; and when published we have no doubt it will be a very valuable contribution to the archives of the Historical Society.

The Rev. Dr. Barry then read the annual report; and before we introduce this interesting and elaborate document to the reader, it is but a matter of simple justice to Dr. Barry to say that from the commencement of the Society, up to the present hour, he has been the life and soul of it. His energy, intellect and perseverance have been mainly instrumental in bringing the Society not only into life, but into vigorous manhood. To him the Society is indebted for its present high status; for the influence which it possesses in the East as well as in the West, and to his untiring industry it is also indebted for the immense collection of valuable, say invaluable, books, pamphlets, maps, reports, newspapers, amounting in all to more than seventy thousand volumes, which swell the immense catalogue of the association to which it is a real, and not a fictitious, honor to belong.

To do not forget, however, in this just tribute of praise to the Rev. Dr. Barry, the many other talented gentlemen, who work after work, and year after year, have built up and consolidated the association, strengthening the hands of the Secretary, by their sympathy and kind words of encouragement, giving life to the Society, and to work for the public good.

It would be invidious to name names where all are great, members, and non-members indeed, and where all have proved themselves great, noble, and generous—and all we can say is dismissing this subject is, may you all, gentlemen, continue to be noble and unselfish.

Dr. Barry's report will speak for itself—far better than we can speak for it—we only regret that we have not sufficient room as to extract it somewhat of its fair proportions.

A Bristol writer has recently been bringing to the test of modern historical criticism the charges made against the Emperor Nero, and pronounced the most of them wholly unsupported by the evidence produced. The Count de Sedojeau, who lately died at Paris at a good age, had spent a large portion of his life in the collection of everything memorable, curious, or otherwise, of the French Revolution, and at the time of his death his collections numbered between five and six hundred volumes—filled with letters, and they were purchased by the French Government for the Imperial Library in Paris, at a cost of 80,000 francs —and were considered very cheap at that.

These two examples were cited to illustrate our own historical labors, and the duties in the line of History; that advancement consisting in the appearance of new documents to refute the facts and materials of history as they arise—not trusting to human tradition and reading until all contemporary are put to rest to overlook the ideas, principles and conscience leaves to humanity, government, intellectual and moral, the history of our own age, and during this sad and yet grand movement. No work, perhaps, since the days of the Author of the Decline, seems as significant and momentous in its possible results to our race, unless it be the work of the Encyclopedists and reformers of the fifteenth century—the long-lined chrysalis of a new order of things, of a new epoch in the world. In the profound sense all thoughtful minds have of the solemn and vast issues now awaiting the determination of the sword, there is also added a necessary to the roll of our country's martyrs, and the names of the fallen, who lost to the cause by offering of our nation's wealth, and the yet more sublime devotion of our brothers and sons in the bloody field, as well as the patriotic prayers of the sages to the sick, wounded and dying in field, or camp, or hospital, where the little done in our power to assuage the unutterable anxiety, the fearful hopes, and the sad-eyed waiting on the will of an unseen Hand. Everybody, strangely enough, being a historian, strengthening the hands of the Secretary, by their sympathy and kind words of encouragement, giving life to the Society, and to work for the public good.

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In the Police Court.

MONDAY.—Before the recorder. Nothing of importance transpired before the recorder, it is but a matter of simple justice to Dr. Barry to say that from the commencement of the Society, up to the present hour, he has been the life and soul of it. His energy, intellect and perseverance have been mainly instrumental in bringing the Society not only into life, but into vigorous manhood. To him the Society is indebted for its present high status; for the influence which it possesses in the East as well as in the West, and to his untiring industry it is also indebted for the immense collection of valuable, say invaluable, books, pamphlets, maps, reports, newspapers, amounting in all to more than seventy thousand volumes, which swell the immense catalogue of the association to which it is a real, and not a fictitious, honor to belong.

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